

**MASON'S**

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THE GOLD MEAT SPECIALITY

# Hongkong Daily Press.

From the 1st March we are removing our business to No. 12, Queen's Rd. Central.

**N. LAZARUS,**  
Optician,  
38, Queen's Road C.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,579. 號九十七百五千九萬一第 日六廿月元年酉辛 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1921. 六拜禮 號五月三年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**

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**CALIFORNIAN SPARKLING ASTI**

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\$53 per case, quarts, duty paid.

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14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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**NEWLY ARRIVED.**

A large consignment of **ELIOT'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, 12, 14, and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favorite powder—**M. C. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND.**

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**FRENCH LESSONS**

**G. MOUSSON,**

15, Morrison Hill Road.

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE.**

**WEEK DAYS**

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes

8.00 " 8.30 " 10 " "

8.30 " 9.00 " 10 " "

9.30 " 11.00 " 15 " "

11.30 " 12.30 p.m. " 10 " "

12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " 15 " "

2.30 " 5.00 " 15 " "

5.00 " 8.10 " 10 " "

**HOLIDAY CARS**

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes

9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

**SUNDAYS**

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes

10.30 " 11.00 " 10 " "

11.30 " 12.00 noon " 15 " "

12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "

1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " 15 " "

5.30 " 6.00 " 10 " "

6.00 " 8.30 " 15 " "

8.30 " 8.10 " 10 " "

**HOLIDAY CARS**

As on Week Days.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Comptroller Order representing 24 Real Notes.

# KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

### DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9	No. 8	No. 7	No. 6	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2	No. 1
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## COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

The 36th annual ordinary general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (since its registration), was held at the Hongkong Hotel, yesterday morning.

Mr. Henry Humphreys presided and was supported by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harrison and Mr. H. P. White (Directors) and Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary). The following shareholders were present:—Messrs. S. Northcote, J. D. Humphreys, W. D. Jubb, D. E. Clark, F. W. Stapleton, J. M. Wong, G. Rapp and Capt. Ritchie.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—It is gratifying to me to come before you with such a favourable account, unquestionably the best in the history of the Company. Larger dividends have been paid in years gone by, but never have larger profits been made. It is to the more conservative policy adopted in recent years of appropriating such larger sums than formerly for depreciation that the improved position of the Company financially, and otherwise, is to some extent due. The high rate of exchange ruling during the period under review has undoubtedly helped us. The accounts call for very little comment from me. Nevertheless, there is one item in the balance sheet which I should like to refer to, viz., "Good debts due from customers." This shows an increase of \$70,000. It would seem at first sight that our ordinary customers are owing us that much more money than the previous year, but such is not altogether the case. In 1929 we converted our Chinese branches outside Hongkong into agencies. The amounts owing by these branches used to figure in the assets under the heading of "Stocks in Trade." They now, as agencies, appear under the heading of "Good debts due from customers," and this largely accounts for the increase in question.

You will, I feel sure, approve of a somewhat larger sum than usual being appropriated for the benefit of the staff provident fund. Such bonuses have previously been allotted to members of the fund *pro rata* according to length of service, members who have had less than approximately one year's service not participating. We propose to adopt the same procedure on this occasion.

Mr. Northcote: I have much pleasure in endorsing the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried unanimously. The re-election of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. J. Scott Harrison and H. P. White as Directors was carried *en bloc* on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Capt. Ritchie.

Mr. H. Greenwood and Mr. C. Bernard Brown were elected Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$500 each.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance. The meeting is now ready and may be had on application to the Company's Office.

## COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The report of the General Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), for the year ending 31st December, 1929, states:—

The working account for the year 1929, after adding \$33,800.77 brought forward from the previous year, shows a credit balance of \$2,009,741.11, out of which an interim dividend of 15s. per share was paid on 21st August last. The General Agents and the Consulting Committee recommend the following further appropriation:—

Interim Dividend of 15s. per share	\$ 300,000.00
To place to Sugar Fluctuation Account	700,000.00
place to Equalisation of Dividend Fund	300,000.00
place to Employees' Provident Fund	100,000.00
place to Building Reserve	140,000.00
write off Patent Rights	50,000.00
pay a Bonus to Staff	30,000.00
pay a Final Dividend of 85s. per share	1,300,000.00
carry forward to the new account	75,781.11
	\$2,009,741.11

The Consulting Committee consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Messrs. F. Matland, A. O. Lang, and H. P. White, who offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

## THE BANVARD COMPANY.

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. W. Banvard will introduce his London Musical Comedy Company to the Hongkong public, on Monday next, the 8th instant, when they will make their first appearance at the Theatre Royal. The company will appear here for a short season only and present a well-selected repertoire of the latest London musical comedies, successes among which are "Plums for Picking," "Girls and Giggles," "Castles in Spain," "Peaches and Cream," "Harem Belles," and "Coming Down." These comedies have enjoyed long runs in England and contain a mild interesting plot, built for laughter only, and the action is interrupted time after time by a delightful song or dance number with the London Beauty chorus in the foreground. Brand-new scenery is carried for each musical comedy, specially painted by Craven and Brunskill, London. Banvard's London Musical Comedy Co. is an organisation of twenty-five artists, who have already established themselves as prime favourites with the theatre-going public in India, Ceylon, Burma and the Straits. The opening show will be Messrs. Melvin and Hedlow's successful musical comedy "Plums for Picking." For repertoire see advertisement. Booking is now open at Montrose's.

## LETTERS OF THANKS.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Mrs. Lewis, Hon. Treasurer and Secretary for the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League, has received the following letters of thanks:—

106 Claremont St., London W.2.  
Mrs. Moss, Hon. Central Secretary and Treasurer of the Ministering Children's League, has much pleasure in acknowledging the kind contribution of £34.4.4, being the equivalent at the current rate of exchange of \$2,000 from the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League.

3, Robert Street, Adelphi, London.  
18th January, 1931.

Dear Madam,—I am directed by the Committee of the Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, London, to acknowledge the receipt of £107.8.3, being the amount of a further donation from the Hongkong Guild and Ministering Children's League, which you have so kindly sent in aid of the General Funds of this Institution.

I beg that you will accept for yourself, and would ask you to be good enough to convey to the various members of the H.W.G. and M.C.L. Committee, and grateful and sincere thanks.—I am, faithfully yours.

O. F. Davis (Major),  
Secretary.

Admiralty House, Portsmouth.  
18th January, 1931.

Dear Madam,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a draft for £107.8.3, being a contribution to the Trafalgar Orphan Fund from the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League, and shall be glad if you will convey to the members of that Institute my sincere thanks for their generous contribution.—Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) ARTHUR CATHORP (Admiral).

ORPHAN HOMES OF SCOTLAND,  
Bridge of Weir,  
18th January, 1931.

Dear Friend,—At the beginning of another year we are greatly cheered by the renewed help you have forwarded from the members of the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League on behalf of the fatherless little ones under our care. I hope you will convey to all who have shared in this splendid gift of £34.4.4 our very grateful thanks and assure them of our heartfelt appreciation.—With every good wish, I am, yours in behalf of the children.  
(Sgd.) MARY QUARRER.

CAPT. FRYATT MEMORIAL FUND,  
The Arcade, Liverpool.  
18th January, 1931.

Dear Madam,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo enclosing draft for £107.8.3, being a contribution from your League to the Capt. Fryatt Memorial Fund.

I have much pleasure in enclosing receipt herewith, and I beg to state that I have placed this sum to the credit of the Children's section of the Fund, as on previous occasions. I find, on going into the matter, that we have received from you now no less than £1,254.5.0, and I desire, again to express to your Committee and yourself, our most grateful thanks for all you have done in contributing such magnificent donations to the Fund. These donations have enabled us to do an enormous amount of work in assisting the widows with the education and maintenance of their children and, as it happens, this particular section of our Fund had got very low at the time that your welcome contribution arrived.

If at any time your Committee would like to have some particulars of the great number of cases in which their contributions have enabled us to render assistance, we shall be pleased to send them.—Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) T. W. MOORE.

Hon. Secretary, Capt. Fryatt Memorial Fund.

## WARWICK COMEDY CO.

"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."

"When we were twenty-one" was the Comedy presented by the Warwick Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal, last night. Three elderly bachelors have been appointed guardians of the son of their deceased friend, and they are dismayed to learn that he has become infatuated with an actress of some notoriety in more ways than one. "The Imp," as the young fellow is called, has been engaged to the housekeeper's charming daughter, "Phyllis," and the hopes of his guardians had been centred on this marriage. The Imp stubbornly refuses to be dissuaded from marrying the actress, though "Dick Carewe," after whom he has been named, tries to show him the folly of the course he meditates by competing with the aid of his money for the stage star's favours. A former lover, however, comes upon the scene and young "Twenty-one" returns to reason.

The Company gave an excellent rendering of the play, the leading roles being taken by Miss Joan Mayne (as "Phyllis"), Mr. Thorpe-Mayne (as "Dick Carewe"), and Mr. Tom Fenwick (as "The Imp"). To-night, the Company present "Brown Sugar," which the company produced here for the first time in the East when they were here a short while back. It is fitting that "Brown Sugar" should have been selected for their farewell performance. The play has been the most uniformly successful production in the company's repertoire in the East. Shanghai insisted upon seeing it, we are told, no less than four times, and on each occasion the theatre was filled to overflowing. Miss Marjory Clark has made the part of Lady Sloane one of the outstanding ones of her successes and the rest of the company ably support her in their various roles.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE

MURDER.

PRISONER FOUND "GUILTY."

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

At the Criminal Sessions, before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz), yesterday, the trial was concluded of Tong Tim, the Government House coolie who was indicted for the murder, in a bathroom at Government House, of an amah named Chan Cheuk. During the week the evidence of 40 witnesses for the Crown has been heard.

The Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. G. C. Alabaster, O.B.E., defended.

## THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Alabaster, in addressing the jury, reminded them that in all criminal cases, but most particularly in murder cases, it was an absolute principle of British justice that the prosecution must bring the charge home to the prisoner to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt. The Scottish verdict of "non-proven" did not exist in the Colony, but in all cases where a Scottish jury might return a verdict of "non-proven" the law of the Colony required a verdict of "not guilty." The jury had a great responsibility in this case; the ultimate responsibility for deciding the issues of fact was theirs, and theirs alone. On their judgment, their intelligence, their care, rested the decision of issues of fact of which the life of a human being depended; further, this responsibility was not collective but individual to each member of the jury. Each must decide whether the Crown had proved to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt that the prisoner murdered the deceased. They must not be influenced by possibilities or even probabilities; nothing but absolute certainty in their own minds and consciences would justify a verdict adverse to the prisoner. Applying these principles, he felt sure he could say the prosecution had completely failed. Counsel then proceeded to criticise the evidence in detail, pointing out that there was not a single important incident in the case which rested on the evidence of more than one witness, although forty witnesses had been called. Further, there was but one witness to prove that the prisoner ever saw the deceased that day and that was four or five hours before the murder. Only one witness, again, said he saw the accused after the murder, and that was over an hour after. This witness had changed his evidence on a most material point since he gave it at the Police Court. He was not a witness on whose evidence, therefore, it would be safe to act. Counsel referred to the fact that prisoner was the greatest friend of the deceased at Government House, and said that friendship could never be regarded as indicative of guilt. The Crown had suggested robbery as a motive, yet all the money found among the prisoner's effects was accounted for in other ways, and there was no sign among his effects of the big sum of money the deceased was believed to be carrying.

After commenting on the alleged suspicious actions of the prisoner on the day following the murder and pointing out how trivial they were, Counsel reminded the jury that many other members of the staff acted suspiciously in fact several were detained on account of suspicious actions on the following day, and one, even, had been arrested. These suspicious actions were probably due to the fact that the occurrence of the murder the night before was known to many members of the staff, all of whom affected complete ignorance for fear of being involved. Counsel then pointed out that the theory of the prosecution as to the removal of the body about 11 p.m. was inconsistent with the proved facts, and suggested that the body was probably removed at about 8 a.m. on the following morning, not necessarily by the murderer himself. The Crown had not called those members of the staff who first knew of the finding of the body. Counsel's address lasted for over an hour.

## ADDRESS FOR THE CROWN.

The Attorney-General, in a final address to the jury for the Crown, said that although the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt, it must be a reasonable doubt, and not some fantastic possibility. Such unusual events as murders could not be proved like a mathematical proposition, and the ordinary methods of inference and reasoning must be applied. Evidence in murders was generally circumstantial. In this case there were certain facts which, taken singly, would be colourless, or certainly not significant, but when taken in conjunction with other facts acquired colour, significance and importance. The Attorney-General made the following points, which, cumulatively, he urged, established the prisoner's guilt:—

The murderer must have been living in Government House. For an outsider to have committed a murder there would have been to run an impossible risk.

The key of the room where the murder was committed hung in the room where the prisoner lived with four others.

The murderer must have been someone who knew the deceased well or she would not have gone into a remote room with him late at night.

The prisoner was the only man the deceased knew at Government House. She had sought him several times on the day of the murder.

The prisoner had scratches on his right hand, and a stain of human blood on his coat; the latter was on the left side of the coat.

On the day after the murder, the prisoner pretended that he could not identify the deceased, and he was seen acting suspiciously in the vicinity of the room where the crime had been committed and in the place to which the body had been dragged.

He had called, or given, no evidence as to his whereabouts at the time the crime was actually committed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SERIOUS FIRE NEAR SAILORS' HOME.

BLAZE SEEN FOR MILES.

Residents in Kowloon were startled, last night, about a quarter to nine, by a sudden blaze which flooded the heavens with a brilliant red glow. It was, later, ascertained that a serious fire had broken out in Hongkong, in a building near the Sailors' Home. Those who went to the Star Ferry to find out where the fire had actually occurred, saw practically the whole of the hillside in the direction of West Point, as it illuminated for a few. Tongues of flames were seen shooting above the tallest buildings near the Sailors' Home. For nearly a quarter of an hour the fire seemed to burn furiously, and then began to show signs of dying out, but again suddenly the flames shot upwards, the sparks creating an effect of fireworks.

The scene of the fire were houses, Nos. 207 and 209, in Des Vaux Road, West. The Fire Brigade and the police were early on the scene, but it is stated that the water supply, when steps were first taken to extinguish the fire, was not very satisfactory. It improved later, but not before the fire had increased considerably in violence. It took over two hours to bring the fire under control. The two buildings were considerably damaged. It was found that one of the floors in each building was covered by insurance, but full details of the loss were not available last night. It was not definitely known how the conflagration started and if there had been any loss of life.

## DEATH OF MR. JOSHUA AARON.

On Friday, February 25th, Mr. J. Aaron passed away suddenly at Shanghai to the intense regret of a large circle of friends by whom he was esteemed and respected for his amiable disposition (says the "N.C. Daily News"). The deceased arrived in Shanghai in 1903 in the service of the local branch of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. and was about to leave for the United States next month on furlough after serving the firm for about 20 years in Bombay, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The sudden death of Mr. Aaron came as a great shock to all those who knew him, and at the funeral service, Friday evening at 21st Road there was a large gathering of friends and mourners which testified to the great esteem in which the deceased was held. He was 50 years of age and was popular amongst his large circle of friends for his unassuming modesty, his charitable instincts and his ceaseless activities on behalf of the poor and needy. He is survived by his wife and two sisters with whom deep sympathy is felt by the community.

## JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship, in summing-up, said the facts of the case made it clear that the murderer must have been someone familiar with the premises of Government House. The field was narrowed by the fact that the person who took the deceased woman to the bathroom must have been well-known to her. The jury had seen the woman's photograph; she was a matronly, motherly-looking woman. The Chinese were particular about her properties, and unless the deceased had perfect confidence in the man who accompanied her it was not likely she would go, after dark, to a remote room in a part of the premises, detached from the rest. He did not think it was necessary to suppose that there was any undue familiarity between these people, or any love affair, but it seemed probable that some explanation was furnished to the woman as to why she should go to the bathroom.

As to bringing home the charge to the prisoner, his Lordship alluded to the evidence that the deceased was familiar with no one else in the house, that she was a fellow-villager of his and a member of his association; she visited him frequently, and had been there several times that day.

As to motive, the Crown did not directly assume any, and it was not essential that they should do so. Certainly, to the ordinary man in his sober senses no motive seemed sufficient for what appeared to be a cold-blooded, determined and ruthless crime; the sum of money which the woman carried certainly seemed inadequate according to English standards.

Evidence was usually circumstantial in a case of murder; what the jury must do was to consider the cogency of the evidence when taken as a whole; accepting such facts as seemed credible and rejecting the evidence to which they could not give credence. That would leave a residuum of fact, which must be considered as a whole. The prisoner, as a subject of the King, was entitled, unless the Crown had proved their case to the satisfaction of the jury, beyond any reasonable doubt, to a verdict of acquittal. Suspicion, even the strongest suspicion, was not enough; the jury must find beyond all reasonable doubt.

## THE VERDICT.

The jury returned after an absence of an hour and a half. The foreman said their verdict was unanimous; they found the prisoner "Guilty."

Asked if he had anything to say the prisoner said:—"I did not do this thing," and he repeated the account of his movements he had already given to the police.

The Judge, donning the black cap, then pronounced sentence of death.

## EVENING DRESS WEAR

## DRESS SHIRTS

— SOFT PLEATED FRONTS —

## DRESS COLLARS

— LATEST SHAPES —

## DRESS TIES

— BLACK AND WHITE —

## SOCKS

## BRACES

## PUMPS

## LIGHT WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

VEST &amp; DRAWERS IN ALL PURE WOOL

WOOL &amp; COTTON

SILK &amp; WOOL

INDIA GAUZE

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THE LIGHTEST WEIGHT UNDERWEAR MADE

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CHEVIOTS, SAXONIES &amp; ANGOLAS

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PRESENT SEASON.

LATEST STYLES

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

137



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.  
NOTICE.

MEMBERS and Subscribers are asked to note that Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, will act as Secretaries as from MONDAY, the 7th March, 1921.  
By Order of the Committee,  
J. S. GREENHILL,  
Hon. Secretary. [534]

## LOST.

LOST—Brown and White Japanese Bitch. Answers to name of Puppy. Will anyone having possession or information of this dog kindly communicate with Mr. A. A. Wilson, Dragon Motor Car Co., Telephone 4821. Any expenses will be paid or reward given. [535]

## SATURDAY BANKING HOURS.

BY agreement between the EXCHANGE BANKS, SATURDAY BANKING HOURS in Hongkong, beginning on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1921 will be as follows:—  
From 9.30 A.M. to 12 Noon only.  
For all Banking Business.  
Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [544]

## NOTICE.

A reception in honour of the 29 BISHOPS of the MISSIONS, STRANGERS at present in the Colony will be held at the CATHOLIC UNION on SUNDAY, the 6th March, at 4.30 P.M., to which all Catholics are cordially invited.  
J. D. OSMUND,  
President Catholic Union,  
F. M. HODGSON,  
President Catholic Men's Club. [548]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor,  
The Office has been REMOVED to 1st Floor, No. 15, Connaught Road, Central, (beyond the Post Office).  
Hongkong March 1st, 1921. [541]

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD have REMOVED their Office to the New Building on Murray Battery, Lower Albert Road. [530]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE DINING ROOM is now open for the night of WEDNESDAY, 5th March, 1921. [532]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of regrading. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work. [440]

## SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, 11th March, at 8.30 P.M.

For the following purposes:—  
(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.  
(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.  
(c) To consider the manner in which St. George's Day shall be celebrated.  
(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.  
All members are requested to attend.  
C. BLAKER,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 1st, 1921. [535]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, February 18th, 1921. [464]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1921. [552]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ending 31st December, 1920, at the rate of THREE POUNDS STERLING together with a Bonus of TWO POUNDS STERLING per Share is payable on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at the Office of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
A. G. STEPHENS,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 26th, 1921. [553]

## INTIMATIONS

## TENDERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH FROZEN BEEF & MUTTON. Office of Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock A.M. May 10th, 1921; and then opened, for furnishing 8000,000 pounds of Beef and 60,000 pounds of Mutton. Further information on application. [536]

## TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED proposals for the purchase of the U.S. Army Transport "CROOK", Manila Bay, will be received at the Office of the Department Quartermaster, Water Transportation Division, Third Floor, U.S. Army Building, opposite Pier No. 1, Manila, until 11 A.M., April 11th, 1921, at which time and place they will be opened.

## PARTIAL DESCRIPTION

Twain Screw  
Steel Hull  
Tonnage, Gross ... 4125 tons  
Net ... 3703  
Length ... 430' 3"  
Beam ... 47' 1"  
Moulded Depth ... 21' 3"  
Mean Draft Light ... 11' 11"  
Loaded ... 21' 5"  
Displacement (normal) ... 5800 tons  
Built in ... 18-2  
Bunker capacity ... 1368 tons  
Speed ... 12 knots  
Equipped with wireless ...  
Full description of vessel, terms of sale, blank proposals etc., may be obtained by applying to the American Consul General, Hongkong. [537]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction  
On TUESDAY,  
the 8th March, 1921, at 9.30 A.M., at The Naval Depot, Kowloon.

OLD AND SURPLUS  
VICTUALLING STORES, &c., &c.  
Comprising:—  
Blankets, Electro-Plate, Copper Pans, Hardware, Soap, Moss Gear, Table Linen, &c., &c., Remnants, Provisions, &c., &c.  
Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue.  
On View.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [527]

## A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 2933

## WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS:—  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS:—  
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES. [73]

## WAR MEMORIAL

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and the Civilian, a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at:—  
Messrs. Lane & Crawford.  
" Kelly & Walsh.  
" Montie.  
" Wm. Powell Ltd.  
The Hongkong Club.  
The Hongkong Cricket Club.  
" Club Lancers.  
" Engineers Institute.  
" Victoria Recreation Club.  
" Kowloon Cricket Club.  
" Kowloon Bowling Club.  
" Peak Club.  
" Club de Recreation.  
" Orangewood Club.

M. J. BREEN,  
Hon. Secretary,  
War Memorial Committee.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [129]

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

## MONDAY,

MARCH 7th.

at

9.15 P.M.

at

9.15 P.M.

at

9.15 P.M.

at

9.15 P.M.

at

9.15 P.M.

at

9.15 P.M.

at

9.15 P.M.

at

9.15 P.M.

at

9.15 P.M.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for  
Messrs. P. C. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO.  
BB. BV. BZ.

FOR SALE.—1920 HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and Sidecar, Electric Lighting. Excellent condition. Apply Box BZ, Daily Press Office. [20]

## TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM with Verandah for Office, 14, Des Vaux Road Central, 2nd Floor.  
Apply to:—  
N. MODY & CO. [531]

## TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (over in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).  
Apply to:—  
"A. B." [134]

## TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor.  
Apply to:—  
ROOM No. 1. [131]

## WANTED.

BY FOREIGNER FURNISHED ROOM, without meals, Happy Valley or Central district.  
Reply:—  
LXII.  
Care of Daily Press Office. [530]

## WANTED.

LADY SECRETARY (Confidential or Company) seeks two-three years contract out of England; 18 years similar experience Printing and Paper trade; thoroughly capable business woman with initiative and every desirable asset necessary for efficiency; used to control of staff.  
Box No. 549,  
Care of Daily Press Office. [549]

## IMPORT-EXPORT.

GENTLEMAN with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of department, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with: Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [328]

## FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong, including with 7-Roomed House and Servants Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to:—  
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,  
37, Queen's Road Central. [443]

## FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden, Vacant Estate.  
Apply to:—  
Box No. 482,  
Care of Daily Press Office. [546]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy. Reading and Writing Rooms. Billiard Room. Officers' Room. C.P.O.'s Room. Restaurant. Concert Hall, Church.  
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Dayspring". [68]

## GOOD STAMPS

in good condition.

## WE HAVE THE SUPPLY

Our Stock of all Countries is strong, and not to see the selection of our Stamps is to miss a large "pick" of the Stamp Market.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Philatelic Goods, Religious Books, Garden Seeds, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

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## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S

LOCAL NEWS

The Paper to read Home.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## FINE OLD

## BROWN

## BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful

and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

## A. S. WATSON &amp;

## CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 816.

## BIRTHS.

ALMEIDA.—At Shanghai, February 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. D'ALMEIDA, a son.

DRYSDALE.—At Nanking, on February 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. ISLAY FLEISHER DRYSDALE, Junior, a daughter.

MACKINTOSH.—At Shanghai, on February 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. MACKINTOSH, a son (still born).

MALCOLM.—At Shanghai, on February 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. MALCOLM, a son.

MARRIAGES.

AIRIS.—DONALD.—At Shanghai, on February 28th, THOMAS ALFRED AIRIS, to ANNETTA MOORE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ANDREW DONALD.

BURNING.—CHANDLER.—At Reno, Nevada, U.S.A., on January 12th, WILLIAM STEPHEN BURNING, to EDITH MARION CHANDLER, both formerly of Shanghai.

DEATH.

LOPES.—At Shanghai, February 24th, LINO JOSE LOPES, in his 70th year.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, Des Vaux Rd. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5th, 1921.

## CALLING GERMANY'S BLUFF.

We commented not long ago on the speeches which Herr von SIMONS, Germany's Foreign Minister, was making in various German centres as to the "impossibility" of the German nation meeting the bill for reparations which the Allies had presented, though the total of that bill falls very far short of the total sum of the damage caused by the Germans in the war, and Germany undertook by the Treaty of Versailles to make full reparation and restitution. Nobody expected that the Germans would accept even the reduced bill without first making every effort to evade the obligation, and it cannot therefore create great surprise that the German delegates had the audacity to come to a Conference of the Allies in London with counter-proposals, which Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, in the severely dignified rebuke he addressed to them, described as representing not a fourth of the sum required to repair the damage. Moreover they offered this on the condition that those needing it find it out of their own pockets first on highly privileged terms when they can with difficulty raise money in their own

markets to carry on the work of the Government." "I cannot understand," Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said to them, "the psychology which permits the representatives of a country whose Government is responsible for the most devastating war in the world's history to come solemnly with such terms to a conference with representatives of the victims of that devastation." The psychology of the German people puzzled most people from the very beginning of the war, if not long before; but evidently, the Germans have not yet learnt the lesson that an international treaty is something more than "a mere scrap of paper." Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's stern rebuke to the delegates lost nothing in dignity by the severity of its terms. In a few terse sentences he exposed to them the hollowness of their plea. He told them very plainly that the leaders of opinion in Germany must realise that the Allies will not permit any further paltering with the Treaty, and that in the circumstances he had described the Allies must act on the assumption that the German Government is not merely in default but deliberately in default.

German psychology had been sufficiently understood by the Allies generally to enable them to come prepared with a statement of the measures they proposed to adopt in the event of any attempt at such an evasion of the stipulations of the Treaty as the German Foreign Minister had foreshadowed in his speeches. Germany now knows the penalty of evasion and she has to make up her mind before Monday next to undertake the payment of the bill or forfeit as much of her sovereign power as the Allies deem it necessary to take until their demand is satisfied. As the stern rebuke by the President of the Conference greatly perturbed the German delegates, and the alternatives to evasion filled them with "deep emotion," we may expect to hear that the German Government before Monday next, or very soon afterwards, will acquire a clearer comprehension of its obligations and of the sanctity of Treaty engagements.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, in England as well as on the Continent, has been criticised for not having been more forthcoming in showing what was regarded as an undue amount of sympathy with Germany. It is no secret that he was instrumental in reducing the joint bill against Germany for reparation very considerably, nor is it a secret that his action throughout has been governed by a desire not to cast upon Germany a heavier burden than she could possibly sustain; for he has recognised, as we all must, that the economic recovery of Germany is a vital factor in the recovery of Europe. Everybody knows that the extent of Germany's capacity to pay for the damages she caused in the war was the subject of prolonged investigation by commissions of experts, and the size of the bill finally communicated to Germany together with proposals for its payment by annual instalments (assessed with due regard to the natural development of the nation's capacity to pay), was governed by intentions as benevolent as the circumstances allowed. Now that the proceedings at the Conference in London enable the general public to get a better idea of the position, criticism must give place to eulogy. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in the rebuke he addressed to the German delegates makes it abundantly plain that he is as determined as anybody on exacting the fulfilment of all the pledges given by Germany within the limits of her capacity. The Allies are completely satisfied as to Germany's capacity to pay, and when Herr von SIMONS says that Germany's sentiments have been "misunderstood" and that coercive measures will not be necessary, we take him to mean that since the bluff has been called Germany will pay with what grace she can command.

The Shanghai Spring Race meeting is fixed for May 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th. The training season commenced on the 1st inst.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Banister, of Kwangsi, will preach at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at the evening service, at 8 p.m., to-morrow.

Japanese newspaper correspondents are reported to be flocking to Canton in view of the proposed formation of a Government of the Federated Provinces.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 12th February, amounted to 31,374 tons, and the sales during the period to 88,553 tons.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. V. Parr and Mrs. Parr are leaving to-day by the P. & O. *Kailgar* for England on a holiday. Mr. Phillip Jacks (Land Officer), and Mrs. Jacks are travelling on the same steamer.

Students of Canton raised approximately \$7,500 in aid of famine relief by their "Tag Day" on February 28th.

The Commander of the Japanese Squadron in Chinese waters and his Chief of Staff, called on Dr. Sun Yat-sen, at Government House, on Wednesday afternoon. The officers were introduced by the Japanese Consul.

Mr. Tung Chee-yi, a well-known Chinese capitalist and miner who has been appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Director of the Bureau of Mines of the Ministry of Interior, has arrived in Canton from Singapore to take up the appointment.

The Chiao Tungpu has decided to appoint a commission to survey the Yellow River railway bridge. Four foreign experts are to be employed, representing respectively Great Britain, the United States, France and Belgium, and they will be engaged for six months.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society has received a draft for \$34s. 1d. for the Famine Relief Fund from the teachers and boys of the Bishop Gobat School, Jerusalem, per Mr. Nofel Istiphan. The collection was a spontaneous contribution from a Mission School on hearing of the distress caused by the Famine.

It is stated that with a view to protecting the wild life in different parts of China from being ruthlessly destroyed by hunters, the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Commerce and the Shuiwu Chu have jointly drawn up a hunting law, which consists of 28 articles. The new law will soon be promulgated by the Government.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, arrived in Hongkong yesterday, on the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*. Mr. Bosworth, who is coming out with a party of prominent Canadian people, is not remaining in the East very long, as arrangements have been made for him to return to Vancouver by the same steamer. Mr. Bosworth is well known in shipping circles in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

The new Committee of the Shanghai Branch of St. George's Society is to consider a suggestion that ladies be admitted to membership. Mr. E. C. Pearce has been elected president of the Society for the ensuing year. Mr. A. P. Wood, who was president last year, and is now about to leave China, on retirement from business, was presented with a President's badge as a mark of appreciation of the services he had rendered to the branch since its formation in 1904.

H.E. the Governor gave a dinner party on March 3rd. The following guests were present:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G., LL.D.; Hon. Mr. S. B. G. Rees, Hon. Mr. Liu Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Justice Wood, Sir Ho Tung, Mr. N. L. Smith, Mr. G. R. Sayer, Gen. Tang Yiu Kwong, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Mr. Leung Kwai Tin, Mr. Wong Kam Fuk, Mr. Si Wing Kwong, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. Chan Kang Yu, Mr. To Sz Tun, Mr. Li Po Kwai, Mr. Kwok Shiu Lau, Mr. Sham Pak Ming, Mr. Sin Tak Fan, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. Chan Cheuk Hing, Mr. Ho Leung, Mr. Yip Lan Tsun, Mr. Chan King Wan, Mr. Chau Yiu Ting and Mr. Yip Shau Chi.

"Temple Court," the residence of Mr. F. H. Horne on the Bluff at Yokohama, is reported to have been purchased by Mr. Asano, the President of the Toko Kisen Kaisha, at a price which is said to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of ¥200,000. The house is one of the show places of Yokohama as it is constructed in the form of a temple. As to the good taste displayed in building a private residence in the shape of a temple some doubts may be expressed, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. In any case the surroundings are hardly suitable for such a style. Mr. Asano is reported to have purchased the building for the purpose of entertaining visitors arriving on the T.K.K. liners.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says the President's proposal to publish 100 facsimiles of the four libraries, created by the Emperor Chien Lung is being seriously considered. The originals were installed at Mukden, also at the Imperial Palace, Duke Kung's Palace, Peking, and Nanking, but Duke Kung's library has apparently disappeared.

It is estimated that each reproduction will cost \$60,000. The Japanese Legation states that Japan is ready to take 50 sets, and it is believed that other countries will not miss the opportunity of getting this rare collection. While it is stated that none of the existing libraries is now complete, it has been ascertained that the whole could be reconstructed by drawing on the three available.

Mrs. Jenner Hogg, of Shanghai, is a passenger on the *Kailgar*. She is travelling in company with her son and daughter, Mr. H. E. Bell and Mrs. Percy Lavers, and her seven-year-old daughter, Doris Lavers, and is severing her connection with the Far East after a residence of some 54 years. The *N.C. Daily News* says: "It was in 1867 that Miss Smith, as she then was, came to Shanghai, she and her sister being the only unmarried girls at the time in the place and neither of them, we believe, surviving as such for more than a few weeks. Mrs. Hogg married first Mr. E. H. Bell, of the firm of Adamson, Bell & Co., a well-known athlete of those days. They had six children, of whom, besides those mentioned above, Lieut. Colonel P. H. Bell, D.S.O., and Mrs. Laves are well-known in China. After Mr. Bell's death she married, in 1898, the late Mr. Edward Jenner Hogg, who died a year ago. No lady has been better known in Shanghai as an ideal hostess and one of keen zest for every interest of the community than Mrs. Jenner Hogg. Now that at last she leaves she is followed by sincere regrets, and the best of wishes that she may live to enjoy many years of happiness in England."



# ALLIES' ULTIMATUM: MR. LLOYD GEORGE STAGGERS THE GERMANS. SHIPPING CRISIS: OWNERS SUGGEST REDUCTION OF PAY.

## PRESIDENT HARDING'S POLICY: NO INTERFERENCE IN OLD WORLD AFFAIRS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### 'ALLIES' ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY. MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FORCIBLE SPEECH.

LONDON, March 3rd. Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at the Reparations Conference, said that the Allied Governments consider the statement of Herr von Simons a definite challenge of the fundamental conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. The Paris proposals, following the line taken at Boulogne and Brussels, involved a substantial relaxation of the full demand of the Treaty in respect of disarmament and reparation. These proposals were made in a spirit of concession to induce an amicable settlement. The counter-proposals mock the Treaty. The Allies reached that conclusion not merely from the character of the counter-proposals, but from the speeches of Herr von Simons, in Germany after the Paris proposals and the support accorded him by the German Press and the Reichstag. Mr. Lloyd George specified the speech at Stuttgart, when Herr von Simons repudiated German responsibility for the war, which repudiation was acclaimed throughout Germany. Therefore it represented the real attitude of Germany towards the Treaty of Peace.

#### CHALLENGING THE TREATY.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that for the Allies, Germany's repudiation of the war is fundamental, and if that acknowledgment is repudiated or abandoned, the Treaty is destroyed. The Allies must therefore take account of the fact that the German Government, supported by public opinion, is challenging the foundation of the Treaty of Versailles, and proposals like those of Herr von Simons were simply a necessary corollary to this new attitude. Until Germany, as a civilized power, accepted the world's verdict that she was in the wrong and consented to interpret her obligations accordingly, these conferences will be futile.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the German people were under the impression that the Allied demands were an intolerable oppression designed to destroy their great country and enslave a great people. On the contrary, the Allies regarded a free, contented and prosperous Germany as essential to civilization, and a danger to the world's peace. Germany, as a menace and a burden to European civilization, the Allies did not desire to oppress or impose bondage on Germany—they simply asked her to discharge her obligations and to repair the injuries of war provoked by her Imperial Government. Unlike the Treaty of Frankfurt, the Allies were not asking for the costs of the war, realising the impossibility of a single country to pay them. It was important that the German public thoroughly understand the character of the Allies' demand, because they certainly did not appreciate it.

#### NOT IMAGINARY WRONGS.

The Allies, continued Mr. Lloyd George, simply insist that Germany pay reparation in respect of charges cast in their respective countries by material damage to property and injuries inflicted on the lives and limbs of the inhabitants. "We ask no more and can take no less. These are not imaginary wrongs. They are injuries, the reparation of which imposes a crushing burden at this moment on the resources of the Allied countries." Mr. Lloyd George specified that France was at present budgeting 12,000 million francs to restore the devastated areas, apart from a gigantic sum for pensions, which provision must be made yearly for at least a decade. What charge could the German Budget show comparable to it? Mr. Lloyd George was convinced that the German people had no idea of the devastation of Allied countries as a result of the action of the Imperial Government in 1914. In view of the incalculable importance of a real understanding, it was vital that the German public should be informed as to the character and extent of the devastation, and he believed that when they realised it, their attitude would change.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to quote figures, showing that 21,000 factories were destroyed in France; the mines in North France were destroyed; 1,659 Communists and townships were wiped out and 2,383 partly destroyed; 630,000 houses were completely or partially destroyed; 8,000 kilometres of railways, 22,000 kilometres of roads and 3,700 hectares of soil must be restored; and the coal production of France was reduced by 50 per cent. An incredible amount of this damage was done deliberately, with a view to destroying essential means of production both in France and in Belgium.

Mr. Lloyd George instanced the fact that the French flax industry was practically wiped out, so that Germany, which supplied France before the war to an extent of eight per cent, now supplies 50 per cent of the flax products. He also instanced the case of the blast furnaces and rolling mills in Belgium being deli-

berately dynamited to prevent the Belgian industry competing with Germany after the war. On the other hand, houses in Germany, with a few exceptions in East Prussia, were not damaged, and the German factories were intact. Therefore, unless reparation was made by Germany, the victors would pay the price of defeat and the vanquished reap the fruits of victory. The destruction of Belgian factories was such that 150,000 Belgian workmen were deported to Germany because they were unemployed. These were merely samples of the destruction. He had not given figures in regard to Italy and Britain, but mentioned that the latter had 8,000,000 tons of shipping destroyed.

#### PUZZLING GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. Lloyd George detailed the losses of the Allies in killed and crippled, pointing out that France and Britain alone were each bearing annual burden in respect of pensions thrice the amount of the whole annual payment now offered by Germany as reparation for all damages. Germany was now offering not a fourth of the sum required to repair the damages, and that only on condition that their spending it should have no effect on their own pocket first, on highly privileged terms, when they can with difficulty raise money in their own markets to carry on the work of government. "I cannot understand the psychology which permits the representatives of a country whose Government was responsible for the most devastating war in the world's history to come solemnly with such terms to a Conference with the representatives of the victims of that devastation." If the German Government had made a proposal indicating a sincere desire to discharge its obligations, it would have received the fairest and most patient consideration with a view to reaching reasonable accord. "We were prepared," said Mr. Lloyd George, "to make all legitimate allowances for the real difficulties under which the German and other peoples labour as a result of the war, but these proposals are, frankly, an offence and an exasperation, and as one anxious for the restoration of real peace in Europe, I deeply deplore that such proposals have been submitted, for they indicate a desire not to perform but to evade the obligations which Germany has incurred."

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out the low level of German taxation compared to that of the Allies and the smallness of the German debt per cent of the population as compared with that of Britain. He declared that Germany's apparently gigantic debt had been reduced almost to the level of her pre-war liabilities by a process of deprecating currency and said that Germany's failure to bring up taxation to the level of the Allies alone constituted an infringement of the Treaty of Versailles, and until she imposed at least equal taxation she will be unable to plead inability to meet the Paris demands.

#### CHARGE AGAINST GERMANY.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded that further reflection confirmed the Allies' first impression: that the counter-proposals were simply provocative, and it would be a sheer waste of time to devote sittings to their consideration. He was authorised to make the following declaration on behalf of the Allies:—The German Government had already defaulted in respect of some of the most important provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, namely, the delivery of war criminals for trial, disarmament and the payment of twenty milliards of gold marks in cash or in kind. The Allies had not insisted on the letter of the bond and had extended the time and even modified the character of the demands each time the German Government failed them. "Despite the undertaking given at Spa, the criminals had not yet been tried, let alone punished, although evidence had been in the hands of the German Government for months. Military organisations, open and clandestine, had been allowed to spring up all over the country, equipped with arms that should have been surrendered. If the German Government sincerely desired to help the Allies to repair their losses, the Allies would still be ready to make allowances for the difficulties of Germany, but the counter-proposals convinced the Allies that the German Government did not intend to carry out its Treaty obligations or was not strong enough to face selfish and short-sighted opposition and insist on necessary sacrifices. If this was due to the fact that German opinion did not permit it, that made the situation more serious, and the leaders of opinion must realise that the Allies will not permit any further bawling with the Treaty. The Allies must act on the assumption that the German Government is not merely in default, but is deliberately in default."

#### THE ULTIMATUM.

Mr. Lloyd George declared:—"Unless we hear by Monday that Germany is prepared to accept the Paris decisions or to submit proposals which, in other equally satisfactory ways, will discharge the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles, submitted to the conference made at the Paris proposals, we shall from Monday take the following course under the Treaty of Versailles:—  
"Firstly.—Occupy the towns of Duisburg, Ruhrort and Düsseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine.  
"Secondly.—The Allies will obtain powers from their respective Parliaments requiring their nationals to pay a certain proportion of all payments due to

Germany on German goods to their several Governments such proportion to be retained on account of reparations (that is in respect of goods purchased in any Allied country from Germany);  
Thirdly.—The amount of duties collected by German Customs Houses on the external frontiers of occupied territories be paid to the Reparations Commission, these duties to continue to be levied in accordance with the German Tariff, a line of Customs Houses to be temporarily established on the Rhine and at the boundary bridgeheads occupied by the Allied troops. The tariff leviable on this line, both on entry and export of goods, will be determined by the Allied High Commissioner in the Rhine territory, in conformity with instructions by the Allied Government."

Mr. Lloyd George explained that the second sanction meant the deduction of part of the purchase value of any goods bought from Germany by Allied countries. A certain proportion will be paid by the Exchange here and the rest will be forwarded to Germany with the Exchange receipt for the amount which had been paid for.  
Mr. Lloyd George asked whether Herr von Simons would answer now or prefer a meeting in the afternoon.  
Herr von Simons replied that he would answer in a few words immediately. He said the German Delegation would examine the speech of Mr. Lloyd George and the documents with a care due to their importance, and undertook to reply before Monday, but he begged to mistake the intentions of the German Government, and in their opinion no occasion would arise for enforcing the sanctions stated by the Allies.

**EFFECT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.**  
LONDON, March 4th. It is universally agreed that yesterday's sitting of the conference at St. James' Palace was historic in importance and vivid in solemnity with the first appearance of the German delegation at Versailles after the Armistice.  
It is no exaggeration to say that the Prime Minister's brilliant and forcible speech made as deep an impression as M. Clemenceau's speech on that occasion. The Allied statesmen in London, particularly the French, are enthusiastic over the strength, tact and political acumen exhibited in Mr. Lloyd George's address. The papers of all shades of opinion shower praise on the speech and describe it as inspired by a deep, moral earnestness, which marked his war eloquence at its best.  
The situation, now, is one of great gravity, but it is confidently believed that the German Government is alive to the seriousness of the position and will advance more sensible proposals on Monday, which may afford a basis of discussion and avert putting into execution the Allied threats. The feeling that a peaceful solution will be reached is reflected on the Mourse in Berlin, where even after Mr. Lloyd George's speech was published the market was firm and prices generally advanced, owing to the impression that the Allies did not intend abruptly to break off negotiations.  
In the meantime, the German Cabinet met to discuss the ultimatum.  
The Morning Post understands that the Allies, after consulting their legal experts, decided that if the application of the sanctions is necessary this can be done immediately, instead of on May 1st.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA MANDATE. OPEN DOOR POLICY AS REGARDS MEMBERS OF LEAGUE.

LONDON, March 4th. The text of the mandate for German East Africa is published.  
The territory excludes the greater portion of the provinces of Urundi and Ruanda, which have passed under Belgian control. The mandate largely follows the lines of the mandate for German South-West Africa, and includes special provisions for protecting the natives. One article provides that the mandatory shall arrange for the eventual emancipation of all slaves and the elimination of domestic and other slavery, as social conditions allow. It is laid down that strict control shall be exercised over the sale of liquor. No native land shall be transferred, except between natives, without the leave of the authorities. Freedom of transit and navigation, also, complete economic, commercial and industrial equality will be similarly assured to all nationals of States who are members of the League of Nations as to the mandatory's own nationals. The same right will apply in respect of concessions for the development of the territory's natural resources.

### RISINGS IN RUSSIA.

**PEASANTS RESIST SEIZURE OF CORN.**  
LONDON, March 4th. A wireless message from Moscow makes the first mention of an anti-Bolshevik mutiny at Petrograd, led by General Kozlovski, and on the ship *Petrovsk*. The outbreak, as a matter of form, is attributed to Entente machinations.  
It is reported from Stockholm that troops summoned from the North to Petrograd, apparently, got the upper hand and sent the seamen back to their ships and the workmen to the factories. Artillery swept the streets on March 2nd, and suppressed all opposition.  
In the meanwhile, it is stated that the revolt is spreading throughout the country. Peasants are resisting the seizure of their corn and compulsory wood-hewing for the railways. The President of the Soviet Committee admits that riots have taken place.

### COMMUNISTS BLAME THE ENTENTE.

LONDON, March 4th. Anti-Bolshevik risings in Russia are now admitted. A Moscow wireless message says: "There is no doubt that the mutiny of General Kozlovski and on the ship *Petrovsk* was prepared by the Entente spies, like the former White Guard mutinies. It is clear that the Bolshevik revolt was directed from Petrograd. It will be rapidly liquidated. The Entente, undoubtedly, spread their nets not at Kronstadt alone. It is the task of the Red Guards to destroy the nets."

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

**RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN FEDERATION.**  
LONDON, March 4th. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour has decided on the severance of relations with the International Federation of Trades Unions of Europe owing to the latter's "revolutionary activities" and failure to recognise the national autonomy of the trade union centres in various countries.

### "THE UNKNOWN WARRIORS."

**UNITED STATES CONGRESS PAYS TRIBUTE.**  
WASHINGTON, March 4th. The House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising the conferment of a Congressional Medal of Honour on the "Unknown British and French Warriors" buried in Westminster Abbey and under the Arc de Triomphe, respectively.

### EARLIER CABLES.

**AMERICAN UNKNOWN WARRIOR.**  
WASHINGTON, March 4th. The Senate has passed a resolution instructing the War Department to fetch the body of an unidentified American soldier from France for interment at Arlington, the national cemetery.

### DUDLEY BYE-ELECTION.

**COALITION MINISTER DEFEATED.**  
LONDON, March 3rd. The bye-election at Dudley, necessitated by the death of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen's appointment as Minister of Agriculture, resulted as follows:—  
Mr. Wilson (Labourite)..... 10,244.  
Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen (Coalition Unionist)..... 9,068.  
Labour Majority..... 1,176.  
[Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen has been Unionist M.P. for Dudley since 1910].

### FUTURE OF EGYPT.

**DECLARATION IN PARLIAMENT.**  
LONDON, March 3rd. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth declared that although the Government had not reached final decisions as regards Lord Milner's recommendations, they had invited the Sultan to nominate a delegation to confer with Great Britain with a view to substituting for the Protectorate a relationship which would secure British interests and meet the legitimate aspirations of Egypt.

### NEW PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

**INAUGURATION CEREMONY IN THE CAPITOL.**  
WASHINGTON, March 4th. Mr. Harding was inaugurated in the Capitol at Washington, to-day, as the twenty-ninth President of the United States.

### PRESIDENT HARDING'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

**SUPPORTS CREATION OF WORLD COURT OF JUSTICE.**  
WASHINGTON, March 4th. President Harding, in his inaugural address, said that the progress of the United States proved the wisdom of the inherited policy of not being involved in the affairs of the Old World. The new administration, he said, did not intend to become entangled in those affairs. The United States cannot become a party to any permanent military alliance, nor assume any foreign economic obligations. Nevertheless, the United States was ready to confer with the nations of the world with a view to recommending a way of almost complete disarmament. He favoured the creation of a world court for the settlement of justiciable questions, which the nations agree to submit to it, but "every commitment of the United States must be made in the exercise of national sovereignty."

### EARLIER CABLES.

**MR. WILSON RESUMES PRACTICE.**  
WASHINGTON, March 3rd. Mr. Wilson is resuming the practice of law in partnership with Mr. Colby, with offices in New York and Washington.

### NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

**APPOINTMENT OF WELL-KNOWN EDITOR.**  
LONDON, March 3rd. A Washington message says that Col. George Harvey, proprietor and editor of the *North American Review*, is to be the new Ambassador to England. Colonel Harvey has always been friendly to England.

### MANDATES PROBLEM.

**THE REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.**  
PARIS, March 2nd. In the name of the Council of the League of Nations, Senhor Da Cunha, Brazilian Ambassador to Paris and President of the Council of the League, has replied to the American note regarding the mandates given upon the former German colonies. The Council is assured that the future of Mesopotamia shall not be settled without considering the wishes of America, but about the chief American objection—the Japanese mandate for Yap Island—the Council, after remarking that America has not ratified the peace treaty and has not participated in the League of Nations, said that the granting of territories was in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council and did not concern the League. Consequently, with the greatest consideration for the American point view the Council had transmitted the American note to the Allied Governments.—*Havas.*

### AMERICAN SECURITY DEALERS.

**RECEIVER APPOINTED.**  
NEW YORK, March 4th. A receiver has been appointed for Imbitt & Company, security dealers. The liabilities are estimated at nearly \$12,000,000; assets on December 31st, at \$13,500,000.

### U.S. ARMY BILL.

**U.S. NAVAL BILL.**  
LONDON, March 3rd. The House of Representatives has accepted the Senate's compromise on Army appropriations for 150,000 men. The measure has gone to the President.

### U.S. ARMY BILL.

**U.S. NAVAL BILL.**  
LONDON, March 3rd. It was announced in the Senate that it will be impossible to pass the naval appropriations in the present session, and that a new Bill will be drawn up for a special session, which will probably be called on April 4th.

### SHIPPING CRISIS.

**OWNERS PROPOSE REDUCTION OF PAY.**  
LONDON, March 4th. A shipping crisis is threatened owing to the shipowners proposing a reduction of pay to officers and seamen by about £3, bringing the seamen's wages to £10, as compared with £13 before the war, and the wages of stewards on passenger ships to £8-1s-4d., as compared with £13-10s-6d. monthly. The owners contend that economies in working only means avoiding laying up much more tonnage and causing much unemployment.

### AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

**ADVERSE REPORT BY U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.**  
WASHINGTON, March 4th. The Shipping Board, in a report to the Senate, declares that the agreement between the International Mercantile Marine Corporation and the British Admiralty, requiring the corporation to operate ships without injuring British commerce, is inimical to the policy of the United States in respect of the development of its trade and commerce and at variance with the letter and spirit of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920.

### SEAPLANE SERVICE.

**INAUGURATION IN SOUTH FRANCE.**  
PARIS, March 4th. In view of the possibilities of seaplane traffic, a regular service between Marseille and Nice has been started. The machines carry two passengers.

### U.S. TARIFF BILL.

**PRESIDENT WILSON'S VETO.**  
WASHINGTON, March 3rd. President Wilson has vetoed the Emergency Tariff Bill.

### NEEDS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

**BILL DEAD.**  
WASHINGTON, March 4th. The House of Representatives has failed to pass the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill over President Wilson's veto. The bill is now dead.

### DAVIS CUP.

**CANADA ENTERS THE LISTS.**  
NEW YORK, March 3rd. Denmark has issued a challenge for the Davis Cup.

### MR. ESMONDE'S DEPARTURE.

**OBITUARY.**  
MELBOURNE, March 4th. Mr. Esmonde has sailed for Vancouver on board the *Makura*, on which he had been detained in Sydney harbour since January 11th.

### JAPANESE TRADE WITH CHINA.

**HEAVY DECREASE IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.**  
Japan's trade with China, registered a heavy decline in January this year, apparently foreshadowing the course of this particular branch of Japan's ocean-borne trade. In exports only the shipments to North and South China displayed an increase, the shipments to all other districts of China showing declines. In imports only the arrivals from Southern China register a small gain.  
The total value of exports from Japan to China in January amounted to ¥25,680,000 against ¥23,022,000 for the corresponding month 1920, a decrease of ¥2,658,000. The heaviest fall is registered in the exports to Manchuria, which show a decline of more than ¥2,000,000. In the shipments to Central China there was also a decrease, but its size is not very large. The export trade of the month is summarised as follows:—

	January 1921.	January 1920.
Manchuria.....	¥1,831,000	¥4,561,000
North China.....	8,138,000	7,185,000
Central China.....	15,581,000	16,262,000
South China.....	39,000	23,000
Total.....	¥25,680,000	¥23,022,000

The value of imports from China in January amounted to ¥11,010,000 against ¥18,172,000 for the corresponding month, 1920, a decrease of ¥7,162,000. Manchuria and Central China are largely responsible for this heavy decrease. Below a summary of the import trade is given:—

	January 1921.	January 1920.
Manchuria.....	¥444,000	¥2,446,000
North China.....	5,371,000	6,145,000
Central China.....	4,170,000	9,313,000
South China.....	885,000	269,000
Total.....	¥11,010,000	¥18,172,000

There is a very much higher spirit of public duty among politicians than the world at large believes.—*H. Hon. H. H. Agnew, M.P.*

### INDIAN BUDGET.

**NEW TAXATION TO MEET DEFICITS.**  
DELHI, March 3rd. Introducing the first Budget under the new regime, Mr. Hailey, the Finance Minister, announced heavy new taxation on the deficit of twelve crores for the present year and eighteen next year. The *ad valorem* duty is being increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, including cotton goods. The tax on luxuries is to be 80 per cent. Foreign sugar is to be taxed at 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Increased taxes are to be imposed on tobacco.  
Mr. Hailey foreshadowed the appointment of a fiscal commission to examine tariff policy, including Imperial Preference.

### INTERNATIONAL CREDITS SCHEME.

**LEAGUE APPOINTS SUB-COMMITTEE.**  
LONDON, March 3rd. The Economic Commission of the Council of the League of Nations has taken measures to carry out the international credits scheme adopted at Geneva. A sub-committee, consisting of M. Avenol, France; Sir J. Strakosch, South Africa; and M. Termeulen, Holland, provisionally takes on the duties assigned to the international commission recommended under the scheme.

### APPOINTMENT OF ORGANISER.

**SIR DRUMMOND FRASER HAS BEEN APPOINTED ORGANISER OF THE TERMEULEN CREDIT SCHEME IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.**  
LONDON, March 4th. Sir Drummond Fraser has been appointed organiser of the Termeulen credit scheme in aid of the distressed European countries.

### CURFEW IN DUBLIN.

**RESULT OF DISTURBANCES.**  
LONDON, March 3rd. In consequence of continued disturbances the curfew in Dublin will henceforth be reckoned from 9 o'clock instead of 10 o'clock, probably necessitating the majority of places of amusement closing down.



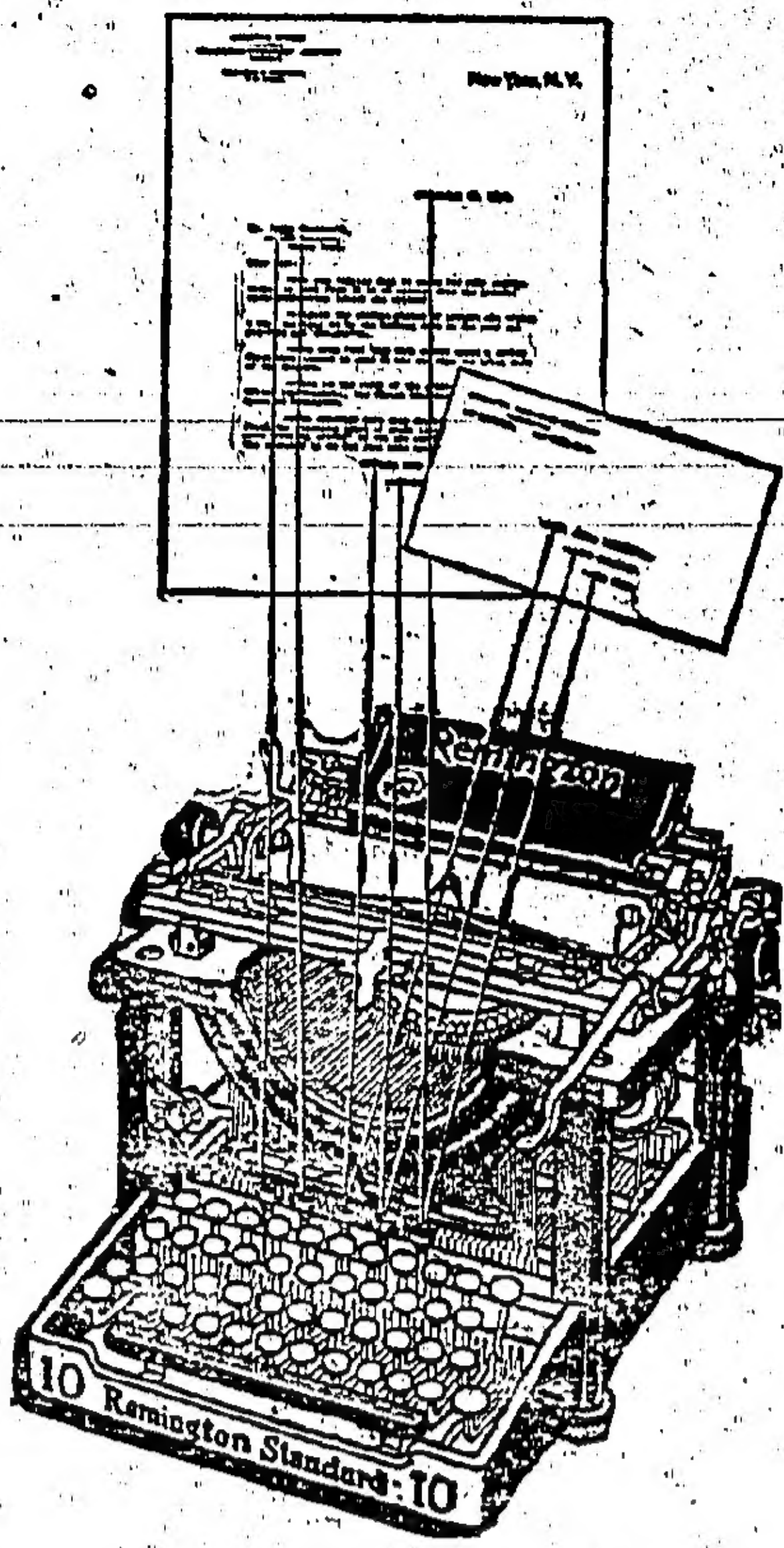
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The Column Selector permits instant movement of the carriage to any point on the line. No stop-to-stop movement; no tedious hand adjustments; just one touch on a key and it is done.

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Every operator will understand what that means in labor saving.



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## ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION PRIZE-GIVING.

LADY STUBBS GIVES AWAY PRIZES.

The scholars of St. Paul's Institution Anglo-French School, Causeway Bay, gave a delightful entertainment, last evening, and this was followed by the annual distribution of prizes, when Lady Stubbs handed the awards to the successful scholars.

The Rev. FATHER DE MARIA, correspondent of Catholic Schools, read the annual report, which was as follows:—

**LEARNING AND HEALTH.**—The school premises have already been reported upon as being spacious, well lighted and ventilated, and in every way suitable. Doctor S. S. Strahan inspected the children and the establishment at the end of June, 1920. He found the children in excellent health and the sanitary arrangements of the school perfect. There has been no sickness amongst the children all through the school year.

**ATTENDANCE.**—The school continues to maintain a good attendance. The numbers on the rolls for 1919-1920 were 170 and 165 respectively. A number of English girls left for England last year, but most of them have returned to the Colony and are now attending the school. The average attendance for February this year thus shows an increase of 25 per cent. on that of the same month last year.

**STAFF.**—A new certificated teacher came out from Europe last year to help in the upper classes. The staff is therefore adequate according to the code.

**DISCIPLINE.**—The discipline throughout the year has been very good. Last year in his report, Mr. Ralph (Inspector of English Schools) remarked that the tone and general spirit prevailing in the school were excellent. I am happy to say that this good spirit still exists, there being an excellent "Entente Cordiale" between teachers and pupils.

**EXAMINATIONS.**—Six pupils were presented for the local University Examinations, one senior and five juniors. All passed except one junior. Two candidates obtained distinction, one in French and one in Biblical knowledge. The quarterly examinations were held in all classes in December last, and the results were satisfactory. Miss Marjorie Stewart obtained the highest marks in English and won the Lazard Scholarship; Miss P. Rutledge won the special test prize presented by the Rev. Father Robert.

Drawing, painting and needlework continue to be favourite subjects, and some excellent results have been obtained in all the classes. The classes for French are well attended and a notable progress has been made by many of the pupils. The special class for Chinese also continues to be very successful. The number attending this class varies from 35 to 40. These girls are drafted into suitable classes as soon as they are able to follow the regular curriculum. An evening class for Pitman's shorthand was started in January and is well attended, and type-writing is taught to those who desire it.

Now modern maps for the teaching of geography were obtained from England during the year. Physical exercises and Swedish drill (according to the Syllabus of the Board of Education at home) have been adopted and prove very beneficial to the pupils. The spacious grounds surrounding the school are particularly suitable for these exercises. The pupils are very keen on Athletics, several having obtained first and second prizes at the different sports held in Hongkong.

In conclusion, the Rev. Mother Superior and the staff wish to thank Lady Stubbs for so kindly coming to give out the prizes, and also the following for their kind contributions towards the prize fund: Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mrs. Eds. Mrs. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, the Hon. Cho Pao-sien, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Carroll, Bishop Pozzoni and Rev. Father Robert. They also wish to thank Mr. J. M. Noronha and Mr. Chanatong for kindly arranging the stage for the ceremony, Madame Flint for so kindly providing costumes, also the Electric Light Co. and Mr. Cronin for arranging the lighting, and Mr. Anderson for the loan of a good piano. The Rev. Mother Superior and staff wish to avail themselves of this occasion to thank the Government for the grant of \$10,000 accorded to help to pay the heavy debt incurred by the school building. They wish to thank particularly the Hon. Mr. C. Severn who visited the establishment and who so kindly voted for the Grant.

The following were the principal awards:—General Proficiency and the Hongkong University Senior Certificate.—Margaret Pon. General Proficiency, French and the Hongkong University Junior Certificate.—Emilia Rossetti. General Progress and the Hongkong University Junior Certificate.—Ruby Young. General Progress and the Hongkong University Junior Certificate.—Elsa Muller.

General Progress, Distinction in French and the Hongkong University Junior Certificate.—Maria Lobato. English Composition, Literature and Special Prize for Music.—Florrie Hamilton. English Composition and Literature.—Adeline dos Remedios. Good Conduct, General Application and French.—Edith Dixon. English History, Biblical Knowledge, Drawing and Needlework.—Edith Soares. Good Conduct, General Application, French and Needlework.—Vivienne Young. General Progress.—Gentle Simmonds. General Progress.—Mercedes Garrie. Enid Lo. English Composition, Drawing and Needlework.—Constance Smith. General Progress, Drawing, Needlework and French.—Rosebud Young. Geography, Arithmetic and Drawing.—Rosie Xavier. General Progress and Drawing.—Geraldine Smith. Arithmetic, Drawing, Needlework and French.—Mary Pau. General Progress.—Emilie Gaillard. General Progress and Arithmetic.—Leonora O'Brien.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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A short course of Hair-Drill will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its daily practice, and the opportunity is freely offered to you in the unique Four-Fold Gift Outfit described below.

### HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair.
2. A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A Bottle of "Uzon" Brillian-tine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair.
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual.

Write in the first place for one of the 1,000,000 "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfits, and prove its efficacy for yourself free of personal expense. Send only 5 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

### MILLIONS PRACTISE "HAIR-DRILL."

Millions of men and women now practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this unique preparation, "Harlene," and its agreeable method of application, "Hair-Drill," is the surest way to overcome all hair defects, and that it is also the easiest way to ensure the perfect growth of long, silky, beautiful hair in abundance, glossy and bright.

### "HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a

new sparkle and freshness revivifying the hair, and all the lost light and shade, as well as the delicate tints of the hair, which have been dulled down, will reawaken, and your hair will rapidly take on a new lease of life and beauty.

### "HARLENE" FOR MEN ALSO.

Men, too, find that "Harlene" prevents



All classes of Society are now regularly practising "Harlene Hair-Drill." Men in both our Navy and Army, abroad and at home, Nurses, Factory Workers—indeed, all classes are able to benefit the "too-old at 20, or too young at 10." Everyone is to-day invited to accept the Free Gift Outfit made in this announcement. Simply send your name and address with the Coupon Form below and by return you will receive, without any charge or obligation the complete "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit fully described in this announcement.

Scalp Irritation, Dryness, and a tendency to Baldness. It is no exaggeration to say that millions of men and women in all walks of life practise the refreshing and beneficial "Hair-Drill" daily, and so preserve hair, health and beauty.

When you have enjoyed your hair-beauty experiments you can obtain further supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent on receipt of 1 anna extra for postage direct from Edwards, Harlene, Limited, 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.1, England. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

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Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

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It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

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Keating's Remedies are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists. They are also sold in the form of a small bottle of "Keating's Remedies" for 1/6. The bottle is marked "Keating's Remedies" and "THERAPION" is on the top. The bottle is marked "Keating's Remedies" and "THERAPION" is on the top.

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KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 20th Apr., at 11 a.m.  
SUWA MARU ... Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.**LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez**  
Port Said and Marseilles.KLEIST ... Thursday, 10th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
SADO MARU ... Friday, 1st Apr., at 11 a.m.  
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 18th Apr., at 11 a.m.**HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.**

MITO MARU ... Thursday, 24th March.

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TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 12th March.

**MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday**  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU ... Monday, 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
NIKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.**NEW YORK via Suez.**

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

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BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 17th March.

**CAIRO & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.**

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MURBAN MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

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NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.

**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 7th March.

HEIUN MARU ... Tuesday, 15th March.

INARA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

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WESTERNISING THE EAST.

There is probably no more absorbing topic in the whole realm of medical science than the study of "Medicine in India," interesting alike on account of its antiquity and by reason of its magnitude. On January 24th Dr. Cecil Webb-Johnson made it the subject of a paper which he read to the members of the East India Association, at Victoria Street, Westminster.

Of the Hindu physician it is true to say that he is born, not made, for, as Dr. Webb-Johnson explained, the practice is invariably handed down from father to son. Hindu medicine teaches that there are three all-pervading forces in the body, and that as long as they are in a state of equilibrium the body remains in health. A special study is made of the effect of the seasons and the influence of the sun and moon on plants, as well as the time they take to grow, and the exact period at which they should be gathered. Having extracted the juices from the plants, they classify them as either hot or cold in power according to the influence of the sun and moon, and in this hot and cold theory they were followed by Galen, the Greek physician. They hold that from January to June the heat of the sun sucks up the juices, giving them heating properties, and from June to December the sun's rays produce a cooling effect on plants. The Hindus have also made a special study of hydrotherapy, by examining the waters of their lakes, rivers, wells, and springs, and one of their peculiar beliefs is that, when washing, cold water should be added to hot, not hot to cold. Physical culture and breathing exercises, massage, anointing the whole body with oil, before bathing, and the rubbing of oil into the soles of the feet, are recommended as aids to the preservation of health and longevity. Quoting the Indian proverb, "He that is devoid of wisdom desires much food," the lecturer remarked that, as fully half the diseases met with are caused by injudicious, unsuitable, and over feeding, it was a pity this proverb was not taken to heart more in Europe.

Passing on to the consideration of Western ideas of sanitation, Dr. Webb-Johnson made it clear that their introduction into so vast a country as India must of necessity be gradual, and must die before the rates of mortality and morbidity fall to a reasonable level. The uneducated Indian, he observed, must be taught that cleanliness is next to godliness, and not next to impossible, as it is with so many of them, and that frequent bathing of the body in filthy water is not sufficient to ensure good health. After tracing the history of Western medicine in India from the days of the East India Company, when the services of ship surgeons were requisitioned as the necessity arose to the inauguration of the Indian Medical Service, Dr. Webb-Johnson went on to say that the latter service was passing, gradually but surely, from the hands of the English into those of the Indians, and it was very doubtful if any British would be left in the service in twenty or thirty years' time. From 1853 to 1913 only 100 Indians took commissions in the I.M.S., yet in 1913, at the entrance examination, the list was headed by three Indians, and during the war many temporary commissions were granted to Indians, and the London schools have ever-increasing numbers on their lists. To-day the question is, what is to become of the medical services in India? for there is great difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates for the I.M.S. in spite of increased pay, pension, and better conditions of service. After discussing the question both in India and at home with I.M.S. officers and young medical men, he had come to the conclusion that the fear of the future was the only deterrent. It cannot be denied that the average Englishman objects to the possibility of being a junior officer under Indians. There was at the present time a wave of discontent amongst all medical men in India connected with the various services, and there was little doubt that the status and pay of the assistant surgeons and the sub-assistant surgeons should be improved.

Concluding his paper, Dr. Webb-Johnson said he believed that India would recover from this present state of unrest, and Attila's horn would blow over with plenty. The uplifting of women would follow in due course. Indian medical men, educated in Europe, and conversant with all the latest scientific knowledge, would be the custodians of their country's health, and carry out, he felt confident, their work according to the highest traditions of the most noble of all professions.

In the ensuing discussion Dr. Castellani said it was very foolish on the part of European doctors to be continually laughing at native methods of treatment and ridiculing them. Quinine was known and used in India for hundreds of years before European doctors decided upon its use.

Colonel Elliott said their view of the future of India must be imperial. The time had not yet come for relaxing the European hold on India, but in dealing with it they must send only the best to India. To take away European control from India would be to inflict upon that country the greatest possible harm.

Colonel Sir Ronald Ross, the chairman, said he was in agreement with Colonel Elliott that this was not the time to remove European control. In the future they would do their best for India so as to create the greatest prosperity for the greatest number, and without consideration of one class as against another. *Daily Telegraph.*Freedom does not necessarily mean democracy, though democracy has been much interested in its development.—*W. L. Courtney.*A time will come when a politician who has wilfully promoted international dissension will be as sure of the dock, and much sorer of the noose, than a private homicide.—*H. G. Wells.***AWFUL TORTURE OF PIMPLES**On Arms, Chest and Limbs.  
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HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 6th Mar.	Eight
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 6th Mar.	3 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Mar.	Noon
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MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 12th March.
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	8,000	5th Mar. 10 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	10th Mar. Noon	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,000	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	10th Mar.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	8,414	11th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS"	4,000	8th Mar. 1 P.M.	Singapore
"ARABTOON APCAR"	4,510	17th Mar.	Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & R'goon

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th March	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	4,000	6th April	do.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,849	11th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe
"NANKIN"	7,000	12th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe
"KHYBER"	9,000	14th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe

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## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Friday 18th March.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIE, DUBBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE—PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday 13th March.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Friday 11th March.

"KASADO MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Monday 28th Mar.

"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday 29th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Tuesday 8th Mar.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Tuesday 15th Mar.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Thursday 10th March.

Taking cargo to Frisco &amp; New York.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"OCEAN MARU" ... End of March.

Taking Cargo to Frisco, Panama Zone &amp; Cuba.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

KHEUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KANO MARU" ... Sunday 6th Mar.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOI

"ROSHU MARU" ... Friday 11th Mar.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

## HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia

"TAIYUAN" ... 12th Mar. ... 10th Mar.

Sailings Subject to Alteration.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, fresh Provisions, etc., and has spacious accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	20,000	March 15th.
HIBERIA MARU	20,000	March 18th.
YUNO MARU	22,000	April 5th.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	April 27th.
FIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 14th.

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

† Omitting Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLAS, OZUK, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA &amp; IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

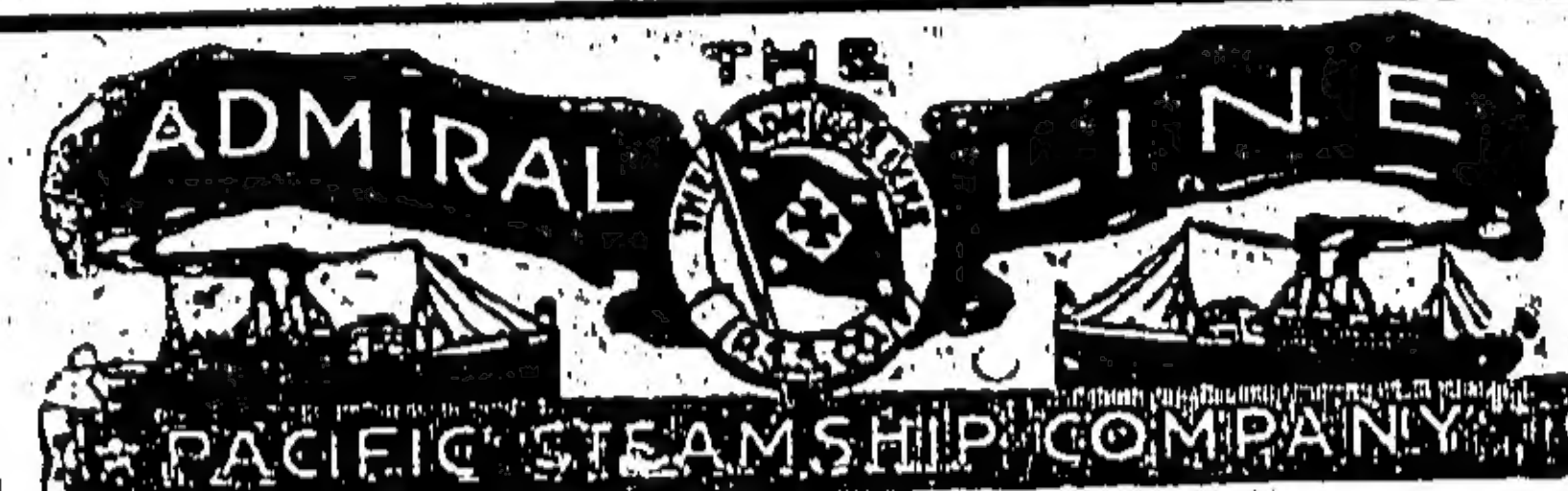
STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	18,700	March 15th.
HYO MARU	18,700	April 9th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 15th.

\* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,  
King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.Agents at Canton:  
Messrs. T. W. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" ... About March 18th.

"CROSSKEYS" ... About April 6th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET" ... About Mar. 7th.

"COAXET" ... About April 6th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland, Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

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## THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. REGULAR SERVICE

To &amp; From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA ... March 16th.

GLYMONT ... March 28th.

CADABETTA ... April 6th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

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## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ... March 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

## BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE AGENTS 5TH FLOOR

2477 &amp; 2478. HOTEL MANSIONS.

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## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA &amp; SINGAPORE.

"VICTORIA" ... April 11th

SPECIAL SAILING FOR SHANGHAI.

"HWAH PING" ... March 18th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents, 115, Cross Street Road Central.

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Tel. 2207.



